NEW YORK HERAID, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

wrote to President Lincoln that he had seen of. Davis and had important news, which hight lead to a cessation of hostilities. On the 16th Secretary Stanton telegraphed him to come on to Washington. To Washington the Chevalier Greene accordingly went. The President greeted him in "an easy, affable maner," and ordered no other visitors to be admitted that morning. The Chevalier began his tory, with the fear of Fort McHenry before his eyes, by stating that he "had been gallty of ome irregularity, perhaps impropriety." The President promised his protection, and the Jeff. Davis. After hearing the peace propo sals, "Mr. Lincoln's first remark was, without a ment's hesitation, 'I see nothing objectionable in them.'" Secretary Stanton was then called in and the President repeated to him the propositions, "omitting, however, all that re-lated to the Fugitive Slave law." The same evening the Chevalier was called before a Cabinet meeting and subjected to "a most sarching inquiry." Secretary Stanton "was w questions and Mr. Lincoln a few. No one ise asked any." The Cabinet members were greatly amused at Jeff. Davis' remark about the emancipation proclamation, "the President taking the lead." As for Secretary Stanton, however, "a semi-fiendish vindictivess" distinguished him throughout the Interview. Jeff. Davis' view of the proclamation, says the Chevalier, "greatly pleased the President, because it flattered his vanity, and I thought that I could read in his nance that he deemed the proclamation a stroke of statesmanship that posterity would regard as the boldest and grandest conception of military strategy." The President evidently did not please the Chevalier, for he writes that Mr. Lincoln looked like "the highest type of a despot." Jeff. Davis, on the contrary, looked like a patriot. Several other meetings with the

ent and with Stanton succeeded, and

ed. We consider one hundred dollars a

then the Chevalier Greene was presented with

the sum of one hundred dollars, and was so

pitiful sum for such news. We should have

fied that it was true. As the Chevaller Greene

now swears to it, how can we longer doubt its correctness? We congratulate the President. therefore, upon having bought peace proposals so cheaply. We condole with the Chevalier

Greene upon having made so little by this latest and boldest venture. We assure the

radicals that this trap, like the one which Bar-

ney baited, has caught neither our honest Pre-

their ears as will compel them to do some-

thing" in the peace line. The people are be-

coming every day more and more convinced

that this radical rumpus about overtures from

the rebels is designed only to pave the way for

the original abolition scheme of a permanent

nt nor the conservative party. The administration has "dropped the propositions," and yet there has been "no such howling about

aid one thousand dollars for it, and published

in the HERALD, if we could have been satis-

OUR ROTTEN GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS-THE BANES EXPEDITION.—The people of this city ave been, for the last two or three days, in a state of great indignation from the reports which have been published concerning the vessels of the Banks expedition compelled to put Into Southern harbors in distress, or else to founder at sea. This important expedition sailed from this port, as it was supposed, in first class transports, capable of resisting the force of wind and storm; and yet, in a very few days, they have been compelled to run into port or sink. This is a disgraceful affair to worthless and unserviceable-in every way unfit for the government or any other service. And yet, to serve the cupidity and interests of some parties, these unseaworthy crafts were palmed off on the government and permitted to go to sea freighted with the lives of the brave defenders of the Union. The want of patriotism can scarcely go farther. Such an outrage, in fact, has rarely been perpetrated.

We are glad to see that Senator Grimes has taken up the matter in the Senate, and demanded an investigation into the facts; and we are still more pleased to learn that his proposition has been adopted. Whoever the parties may be who are engaged in this affair, they should be made to suffer condign punishment. This is the only way to prevent a repetition of such

WHAT A REBEL TORPEDO DID.

Cairo in the Yatoo River.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 18, 1862. ani, while ascending the Yazoo river, ran upon some tor-pedoes which the rebels had sunk in the stream about a mile below Haines' Bluff. One of the infernal machines exploded under the bows of the Cairo, shattering her hull so badly that she sunk fifteen minutes afterward, in forty The character of her injuries is such that she cannot be

raised even if the stage of water would permit it, and she will prove a total loss to the government. No lives were

built for the Western rivers, carried ten guns, and was one of the staunchest of the fleet. She took part in the Sattle of Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862, and in the Sombardment of Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river,

at the Winter Garden to-night. The bill is a very attrac tive one, and is remarkably appropriate to the occasion.

"All Hallow Eve" hints that Mrs. Williams' many friend, should hallow this, the ove of her benefit, with their kind presence. The "Law for Ladien" will be, of course, bo go to Mrs. Williams' benefit to night, and the gentle men will certainly accompany the ladies. "Irish Asso-rance and Yankee Modesty" are terms admirably typical of Mr and Mrs. Williams and of their performances. Heed we say more to insure a crowded house?

DE MAGOWAN'S LECTURES ON JAPAN .- Dr. Magowan, the well known Japanese and Chinese traveller, delivered his second lecture on the manners and customs of the reople of Japan, before a well filled hall, at the Stuyvesant Inof Japan, before a well filled hall, at the Stuyvesant Institute, last evening. The lecture was a very interesting one. It consisted of numerous facts illustrative of the skill of the Japanese, and their wonderful advancement in many of the useful and ornamental arts. The extraordinary ability of these people—as exhibited in their incentity in the arts—is indeed a matter for wonder, admiration and praise. The various specimens of their menu-interior exhibited by the Bostor attracted the close attention of his audience, some of them being curiosities of a most interesting kind. We are glad to see that the Societ's locture has been appreciated by our intelligent believ citizens. His remarks on the slow progress of Christian civilization in Japan were based on excellent philosophy, and it is to be hoped that his promised lecture on China will be as successful as his Japanese fectures on China will be as successful as his Japanese fectures on China will be as successful as his Japanese fectures as the contraction of the contrac

Non-Arrival of the Norwegian. PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 18-Midnight.

SHIPPING NEWS.
Ship Picuane, from Liverpool.
Ship Picuane, from Liverpool.
Third pool gammy, No. 17.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANAWBA.

Highly Interesting from New Orleans.

VIGOROUS ACTION OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Union Soldiers Compelled by Rebels to Dig Their Own Graves.

A Negro Soldier Stabs a British Slaveholder.

Courtesy from General Butler to General Beauregard.

Mrs. Beauregard at the Point of Death,

ship Cahawba, Baker, sailed from New Or cans on the 10th instant, and Southwest Pass 11th, a eight A. M., and arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamship Bie Bie was to sail from New Orleans on the 11th instant at four P. M. Also the Trade Wind,

Our New Orleans Correspondence. NEW ORLHANS, Dec. 10, 1862.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10, 1862.
Departure of the New Congressional Representatives from New Orleans—Antocedents of the Gentlemen Chaese—The Vigorous Policy Pursued by General Butter—Opporturity for Rebels to Leave the City—Freding the Poor—Murder of Union Soldiers—Relativative Measures of General Butter—Union Success in the Opelouses Country—A Case for British Interference—A Black Soldier Stabe His Late Master—The Oase of Mr. Lingham—The True Facts Explained—Courtery of General Butter to General Beauments, de. 46.

regard, de., de.

The United States transport Cahawba, Captain J. P. Baker, leaves to-day for New York, earrying the mails and a heavy freight for the United States government, and the two recently elected representatives to Congress Messrs. Flanders and Hahn.

This election is one of the happiest and strongest com-mentaries on the auccessful and beneficial rule of General Butler that can be deduced. While New York and other Northern States have sent to Congress men of question ago, was almost entirely joined to the idels of secession and treason, sends to Washington two men whose Union-ism is as thoroughly unconditional as that of the Presi-dent or the patriotic commander of this department.

Benjamin F. Flanders, who represents the First district-is a Northern man by birth, but for twenty years a resident of this city, a first class lawyer by pro-fession, is a man of undoubted ability, and in the late election polled a much larger vote than was the late election polled a much larger vote than was poiled by the candidate elected from the same district in 1859. Since the occupation of this city by national troops Mr. Flanders has held the laborious and responsible position of Chairman of the Relief Committee, and has thus had the superintendence of supplying the thirty five thousand poor peeple whom Gen. Butler has kept from starvation for nearly eight months. No man is, however, better presured to enlighten the country, through Conbetter prepared to calighten the country, through Con gress, on the salutary effects of the administration of Gen

Michael Hann, the representative elect from the Second district, is of German descent, but has lived in New Orleans from childhood, and is thoroughly identified with its interests and people. He is a young lawyer, of large and lucrative practice, and by his intelligence and uprightness of life has raised himself to an envisible prominence and popularity among his constituents. In his district these ware over trades thousand and country in the latest the ware over trades thousand and country in the latest the ware over trades thousand and country in the latest the ware over trades thousand and country in the latest the ware over trades thousand and country in the latest the ware over the latest the latest the ware over the latest the lates frict there were over twelve thousand votes cast, of which he gained a clear majority of two thousand over his prin cipal opponent, Mr. Edward H. Durell.

A marked feature of the Congressional election in New

Orleans is that it is so entirely an expression of the citizens who are strictly voters by the laws of the State or Louisiana, the Commanding General baving entirely probibited any interference in the elections by any officer or soldier of the army, and thus secured to the their sentiments and an opportunity to elect the man of their choice. No compulsion was used; but every man was left to act as his conscience dictated, or, if he prewas left to act as his conscience dictated, or, if he preferred it, to remain away from the polis. The results show that, in electing two men unqualifiedity pledged to support the administration in the most vigorous prosecution of the war against armed treason, a large majority have evidenced, in the manner most creditable to republican institutions, their determination to cheerfully submit to the laws and authority of the United States government. There can be no stronger testimony against the diluted rose water policy of the men who continually hamper the government and retard the grand, inal overthrow of the rebellion by their wearisome and emasculated prattle about the rights and wrongs of a people who have no right to the benefits and privileges of a constitution which they have trampled under their feet than the late election to Congress. Nor can there be any more hearty or conclusive evidence in favor of a stern subjugative policy. Abundant proof of this is tranished in General Butler's course in New Orleans. When, on the the last day of last May, he landed with a small force (a force which, had it not been augmented by his own unwarried exertions, would have dwinded away to a 'toopporal's guard' for we have not received 200 recruits from the North since we arrived here), in this city hardly a man could be found who dared to avow Usion sentiments, and the whole scople were completely demented with the internal delusion of secession, and utterly opposed to the government of the United States or the execution of its laws. General Butler surveyed the whole field, and, with the marvellous comprehension which distinguishes him above allother traits, saw almost at a glancesthat conciliation would amount to nothing toward restoring the rule of the government, and that the only effectual method would be to make this people feel thap ower and strength. He at once established a rule of uncompromising hostility to every form of treason, and exacted from all the outward semblance, at least, of respect to the power.

comber, when conveyance will be found them. They will be allowed to take rersonal clothing only, not exceeding \$50 in value for each adult.

All persons desiring to go within the rebel lines and not to return, because they profer to live there, will report in the same manner for the same purposes.

Provont Marshal General of Louisiana.

Offices of Provort Marshal General of Louisiana.

Offices of Provort Marshal General of Louisiana.

Offices of Provort Marshal General of Louisiana.

Entros Delra—Please give notice that persons communicating with me in segard to leaving the city must be particular in giving their residences. JONAS H. FRENCH,

If, then, the recent election shows anything, it is what one patriotic, firm, determined officer of the United States government can do if he is untrammelied by any sectimental isaderness for men and women who have set at defiance the constituted authorities, and it equally proves the mistake of the generals in the field who have unnecessarily prologed this devastating war, and have caused hundreds of thousands of our galiant soldiers to lay their bones in a hostile section, far from home—a sacrifice without, so far, any return for the grand but ghastly treasure of blood—by their anxious dread of widening the gulf that separates one portion of the country from the other. Though not strictly in connection with the above, still it will be interesting to your readers to know that, aithough such an immense amount of money has been expended in feeding the poor, yet, to-day, Colonel Turner, our Chief Commissary, holds for the government \$180,000 more than his department was supplied with by the government. In the great work of relieving the discress of the suffering population, General Butler has been most ably seconded by the energy and ability of Colonel Turner and the Post Commissary, Capt.

John Clark.

Your readers will probably remember that when Gen.

from the main body by a considerable force of robots, and Captain Hall surrendered his command without firing a gun, although his position was a very strong one. His conduct has been the subject of a court of inquiry, the proceedings of which have just closed; but the result has not yet transpired.

The soven men who were shot were recognized by the onemy as residents of New Orioans, and were at once charged with treason, with the result stated above. General Butler was greatly provoked, and made immediate retaliation. Two of the five officers composing the court martial were caught, and fourteen of the highest officers of the prisoners now in our hands are held as hostages for the future action of the rebel government. This list of fourteen is headed by Brigarlier General Clarko, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Baton Rouge. General Butler then sent a flag of truce to General Pemberton, commanding Confederate forces in Louisiana, stating that unless the rebel government disayow the act and give up the other three members of the court martial, he should certainly shoot the fourteen officers held as hostages. The two members of the court martial, he should certainly shoot the fourteen officers held as hostages. The two members of the court martial, how we have in custody are as sure to be hung as they can be certain of any human probability.

Speaking of General Weitsel's operations in the Opelousas country, I prosume we are Loc remote from the loyal section of our land for the North to fully appreciate the importance and magnitude of General Weitzel's achievements. So material a success has nardly been accomplished during the war. The whole district known as Atlakapas is now open to the commerce of the country, and large quantities of sugar, hides and other produce, and some cotton, are coming into New Orlosas very rapidly. The great numbers of negrees who claimed protection of General Weitzel have been put upon the plantations, receiving ten delilars a month, good clothing and food. The great numbers of

confined forty-eight hours on broad and water, and then to facilitate his egrees from the Custom House—the place of his confinement—by what medical men would call the sis artergo, an application that generally produces as speedy a result as one man power is capable of. It is hardly necessary to add that the check became very suddenly the property of the United States government.

We have got another spleadid case for British interference, and this time the Thunderer will have game worthy of its powder, and we shall soon hear from the London Times of the most diabolical outrage ever committed on an Engrish anbject. Some time ago a colored boy named John Andrew, belonging to Mr. Archibald Montgemery a commission merchant of this city, enlisted in one of our regiments of "Native Guards, Colored." Slaves are not allowed in these regiments; but Mr. Montgomery, being a British subject, and as the English law declares that no subject of Great Britain can hold slaves, the boy's claim to freedom could not be disputed. He was therefore permitted to join the command.

Last Sunday week the boy came near Mr. Montgomery, bearing Andrew's voice, took his pistol and came down to the struck, and walked towards the boy, when suddenly he torned about and stabbed Mr. M. In the breast slightly with a bayonet. Mr. M. complained to the Provet Marshal and the boy was arrested. On last Monday Andrew ard-labntgomery were brought before Gen. Butler for investigation into the case. They both told the following story, with an exception which I will montion subsequently.

When Montgomery heard Andrew's voice be took his pistol and went down to the gate at the sidewalk. As Andrew saw him approach he started to walk off; but Montgomery called upon him, ordering him to stop, which order Andrew did not obey, but pregoeded on his way. Montgomery soon overtook the boy, and, holding the pistol in his hand, told Andrew never to come to his house again, upon which Andrew turned around and stabbed Montgomery in the breast. Both agreed that these were

ed at the boy, and threstened to "blow his damned brains out."

The General decided that, as a free man and a fortieri as a soldier in the United States uniform, no one but an officer could order Andrew on the public street, and that when he saw a man approaching him in a threstening manner, with a pistol in his hand, he acted only in secondance with the first law of human nature in defending himself with such means as he had at hand; and that therefore, while he was determined to punish all effences by any of his soldiers—black or white—he could see no reason why this boy deserved any punishment. If, however, Mr. Montgomery desired it, the General said he would have the case tried by a military commission, with this distinct understanding, that whichever party should be convicted of offence should be punished; "for," he added, "I mean to punish any outrage on any of a soldiers as quickly as I shall any outrage on any of a soldiers as quickly as I shall any committed by then Mr. Montgomery did not like the prospect of an investition by a military commission, and expressed his outwillaguees to abide by the General's decision. But matter is not likely to stop here, for Mr. Montgom had already written as a second statement of the affine

mater's not nicely to say nerve statement of the affair to his wither—who is an eminent clergyman in Beliast, iroland—and it is easy enough to see that from him it will go to the British Cabinet. Mr. Coppell, the British Consul at New Orleans, was accidentally present during the investigation of the case, and was entirely satisfied with the result. He and General Butler had some conversation on the French and English law prohibiting their subjects from holding slaves, and it would not surprise me if, before long, the General should return some of the favors which those Powers have showered so lavishly upon him, by enforcing their laws upon their subjects resident in this city.

While I am on this matter of foreign interference with General Butler's proceedings, I am foreibly reminded of the frivolousness and almost entire lack of foundation of many of them by one which has been, I trust, finally settled.

The difficulty is, some busybody writes a garbled account of the General's action in a given case, and sends it to a little bigger somebody in Liverpool or Have, and the latter individual airs his epistolary talent in a half dozen pages of foolscap to the Earl Russell, or Persigny, or De Lhuys; and then follow two or three quires of correspondence between Russell and Mr. Sward, just to assure each other that they still entertain sentiments of the most existed consideration one for the other, and incidentally to mention that John Thomas is prohosted from wearing his yellow plush breeches in New Orleans under penalty of spending the balance of the century at Fort Pickens with one of those new fifteen inch balls chained to each leg. General Butler is one of the base chain at the departments at the national capital learn that a few months since John Thomas instruct, in a manner riotous and subversive of law and order, that General Butler ros ones one cise should attire himself gorgeously in the aforesaid yellow plushes, for which conduct J. T. is furnished with common that it was sentenced in the first play Mr. Do

Witness:-H. C. CLARRE, Lieut, and A. D. C.

ed, and sentenced them to Fort Pickens until they should make good the notes that they had foisted on the public. Mr. Lingham was confined over night in a comfortable room of the Custom House, and the next day was released on a "friend's becoming surety. I don't think any fairminded man or the people at large will find any fairminded man or the people at large will find any fault with a general who provents the masses from being imposed upon and victimized by corporations.

We have a prospect of an ocular solution of the uroblem of Beauregard's life or death. In plain English, we hope to see him in this city before long. I don't think he will come in the chains of the castive, nor yet with the pomp and circumstance of the castive, nor yet with the pomp and circumstance of the conjueror; but, if he comes at all, it will be as a private citizen and on a painful duty. Mrs. Beauregard is now iying at her residence in this city very ill of a disease which must very soom terminate her life. General Butter has gent to General Beauregard a very kind invitation to wist his wite, assuring him of every courtesy and protection possible.

Orrios Provost Marshal. General set Louislana.

By direction of the Commanding General, notice is hereby given that all persons arriving at New Orleans, from any place whatsoever, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The Captain of the Port is ordered to administer the eath of allegiance to the until it shail have been boarded by an editor empowered to administer the eath of allegiance to the until it shail have been boarded by an editor empowered to administer the eath of allegiance to the until the safe of allegiance to administer the eath of allegiance to administer the eath of allegiance to administer the eath of allegiance to all on board.

Provet Marshai General Louishana.

Provost Marshal General Louis Captains of steamers and saling vessels arriving at the port are forbidden to allow any person to land from the boats or vessels until boarded by an officer from this office.

H. L. STURGES.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1862. NQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF PREDRICKSBURG DIS

ASTER.

The joint Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War, in pursuance of Senator Wilkinson's resolution adopted to-day, loft Washington to-night for the Rappahannock to inquire into the facts connected with late events near Fredericksburg. They are accompanied by Senator Wilson and Senator between

The senier republican paper here terms Cot. Forney's efforts to bolster up the parties that are responsible for recent events at Fredericksburg as "stupid and full of effrontery." BETURN OF MON. JOHN COVODE FROM PREDERICKS

Hon. John Covode, who was reported to have been captured at Fredericksburg, appeared in his seat in the House to-day. After various adventures and hair breadth scapes, he made a masterly retreat across the Rappahan nock, with the loss of a portion of his baggage. Mr. Covode performed some valuable services in relieving wounded officers and soldiers.

It is stated that Brigadier General Wadsworth has bee appointed Provost Marshal at Falmouth.

PREMONT AND THE BANKS EXPEDITION. Banks expedition has not gone up James river. GENERAL SAXTON TO HAVE AN IMPORTANT COM-

General Saxton will probably come hither to take an

General Sation with process, important command.

GEN. HALLECK'S STATEMENT RESPECTING M'CLKLLAN AND HIS OFFICERS.

Referring to the statement in General Halleck's report that nearly all the officers of rank counselled the removal of General McClellan's army from Harrison's Landing, it can be stated on the best of authority that there was scarcely an officer in the Army of the Potomac at that time that did not regard the step as suicidal. An abundance of letters of this kind can be furnished.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. The Army Appropriation bill, reported by the Commit-tee of Ways and Means, foots up seven hundred and

THE POSTAL APPROPRIATION BYLL The postal appropriation for the coming year amount to \$12,000,000. This does not include the appropriation for the California Central route, for which a special gran of \$1,000,000 was last year made, which, it is presu or \$1,000,000 will be requested.

Brigadier Generals Strong and Susteed have been re lieved from duty in New York and ordered to report for duty—the former to General Grant, in the Department of Tennessee, and the latter to General Dix, at Fortress Mon-THE PORTER COURT MARTIAL

In the Porter Court Martial to-day, Liout. Cold examined. Their testimony was brief, and had reference merely to the character of the night of the 27th of THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INCHIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry the testimony of Colonel Myers, chief quartermaster on Mc-Dowell's staff, related to the seizure of property of both loyal and disloyal owners, in order to satisfy the immediate wants of the troops which could not otherwise have been supplied. As to or improperly furnished for such seizures, he could not certainly say, the book containing that information hav-ing been lost in the attack at Catlett's Station, though he knew of one instance wherein a loyal citizen had been suitably indemnified. He further stated that a quantity possession of Peleg Clarke, but no certificate was either given by him or required. He had no personal acquaint

After a few moments' secret session the Court received a series of letters from Gen. McDowell referring to his conduct in the campaign of the Shenandoah, many of which were read and the remainder deferred to another

General Martindale, Military Governor, has been de-voting considerable attention to the sentinels who guard he various posts within this city and District. He has discovered that great laxity of discipline and remiseness in guard duty exists, and he is determined to reform the evil. The regiments within the limits of his command are bereafter to have their regular drills. A reform in these matters is much needed. THE NAVY.

New York, will hold its annual meeting in Washington on and after Monday, the 22d inst. ander Milton Haxton has been ordered

ing squadron

the command of the steamer Saginaw, at San Francisco. Lieutenant Commander Burnham has been detached from the Bienville and ordered to the steam sloop Sagra

moted to be an acting volunteer lieutenant Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Meckley has been

ordered to the Ladona Acting Assistant Surgeon Jno. Flynn has been ordered

Acting Assistant Frank Clark has been ordered to the

AUTHORITIES.

Another instance of the interference of the military a thorities with the execution of civil legal process occurred to-day, in the forcible prevention by the Provent Guard of the execution of a writ off replevin in the hands of the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. This brings up the issue between the civil and military authorities upon a point altogether disconnected with the negro question. The Marshal has laid a statement of the case before the Attorney General, and asked instruction upon the subject. The attention of the government has been cailed to it, and the question of the supremacy of civil law or arbitrary military power in this District must soon be determined. The civil officers cannot, without the support of the government, be expected to execute the laws they were appointed to execute, and unless this support shall be accorded there will seen be no civil government remaining in Washington.

The proceedings in the House to-day were not particu-arty interesting. The subject of the conduct of the war n reference to late events has not yet been taken up by

vernment is interested directly, or indirectly, in any bank

Mr. Yeaman, the new member from Kentucky, made his maiden speech, in which he combatted earnestly and forcibly the emancipation proclamation. A skirmish occurred between the border State mem-bers and the radicals in the House this afternoon. Mr.

Wickliffe, of Ky., resisted the action of the Judiciary Committee in reporting that his bill for the relief of loyal citizens who had been deprived of their slaves by the army ought not to pass. Mr. Lovejoy denounced the efforts of the border State men to recover their lost slaves as "abameless as they are persistent." This called forth an indignant retort from Mr. Wickliffe.

Mr. Train, of Massachusetts, introduced this morning in the House a resolution to appoint an investigating committee to inquire whether any officer or employe at go

most. The resolution bits somebody evidently, for sevemembers aprang to their foot to oppose it, and Mr. ngham, of Ohio, objected formally to its reference.

INTERESTING TO PENSIONERS. binitted to day by Senator Lane, of Indiana, empow the Secretary of the Interior to designate officers atho-rized by local laws to administer oaths, who may take and certify all applications for penaions, administer all necessary oaths and render unnecessary any further officer is made subject to a fine of \$500 to \$5 000 and invitionment from one to five years for conniving at

bill of Representative Aidrich, to indemnify the te of Minnesota for expenses incurred in connection with the recent ludian disturbances, appropriates \$100,000

remit certain penalties for non-compliance with the terms of contracts with the Navy Department, is to relieve from disabilities in consequence of the proclama-tion of blockade; the increase of imports and laying of

MLI THAYER'S NEGRO POLICY ENDORSED. The great mass of the republican members of Congress have endorsed Eli Thayer's scheme of deporting contra-

A MEETING OF CITIZENS.

The Voice of the People on the Crists. The citizens of New York who are in favor of correctly informing the administration in regard to the people's sense of their misconduct of the war for the restoration of the Union are requested to assemble at Cooper Insti-tute, on Saturday evening, December 20, at half-past

Hon. A. Oakey Hall will call the meeting to order.

Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., will preside. Hon. James Brooks, Hon. James W. Beekn

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, A. A. Low, Esq., Charles O'Conor, Esq., R. Whitehouse, Esq.,

And others are invited to address the meeting

GEO. McLEAN, Secretaries. E. J. BROWN,

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy o.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

Kentucky, Extra Class 599—December 18, 1862.

74, 68, 67, 14, 10, 3, 16, 62, 51, 57, 11.

Kentucky, Class 600—December 18, 1862.

15, 69, 22, 63, 17, 43, 73, 46, 75, 10, 34, 50. of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Ma

Official Drawings of the Delaware State

DELAWARE, ETHA CLASS 547—December 15, 1962.

52, 63, 67, 71, 8, 56, 19, 18, 35, 59, 27.

DELAWARE, CLASS 411—December 18, 1862.

13, 5, 38, 50, 65, 61, 45, 7, 44, 34, 24, 54.

Girculars sent by addressing MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of the Library Asso-tiation Company's Lottery, of Kentucky. Class No. 447—December 18, 1862. 7, 62, 37, 77, 22, 67, 28, 4, 64, 69, 51, 39. Class No. 448—December 18, 1862. 42, 20, 49, 17, 33, 41, 45, 56, 8, 31, 70, 40. For circulars, &c., address B. BROADSENT & CO., Covington, Ky. Royal Havana Lettery .- A Premium of

12½ per cent paid on prizes. Information furnished. High eat price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, N. T. Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotte les. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall street. room No. 1, New York.

12 Carte de Visites, with Splendid Album, \$150, at VAUGHAN'S, 28 Bowery. Notice.—I will it all until suited. Album Photographs Finely Taken, worthy the best albums, \$2 per dozen, at HOLMES' Park Gallery, 254 Broadway.

David's Holiday Style of Gentlemen's Hats. -299% Broadway, near Duane street.

A Beautiful Holiday Gift.—If You Want to make a present to your wife which will restore to her heart all the warmth of its first and most ardent attachment, go to KNOX, corner of Fulton street and Broadway, and buy her a set of Fure, in the late and elegant styles which he has just issued. At the same time you can purchase for yourself a sample of his Holiday Hat, and thus kill two birds with one

Scarfs, Ties, Robes.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

UNION ADAMS.

No. 637 Broadway. New York city.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
On hand and made to order by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

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The largest and most elegant assortment of Fancy Bore
Fancy Ornaments, for Christmas and New Year's Prethat has ever been exhibited in this city, is now offer
moderate prices at MAILLARD'S, 621 Broadway.

Physiology, Phrenology, Physiogno-my, Mesers POWLRR & WELLS announce a course of five lectures, in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-third street, commencing Monday evening, Dec. 22. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at 305 Broadway.

Ladies' Anklets—A Shield from Cold and wet, and are indispensible for lady skaters. For sale by all first class shoe stores in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

The Best Holiday Present.

A GROVER & BAKER NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.

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Christmas is Coming.—Ladies, if You wish beautiful Galter Boots and Shoes, of all styles, patronize MILLER & GO., 367 Canal street.

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is now ready to offer to the public the largest and most elegant assortment of Fancy Bores and Ornaments for Christmas and New Year's presents. Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world instantaneous, brokes and reliable. Sold by drug-path and perfumers everywhere. Factory St Barolay street

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Moleavia Cream, for beautifying the bair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street. Trusses.—Marsh's Radical Cure Trusses, corner of Broadway and Ann street, under Barnum's Mu-seum. A lady attendant. No connection with any other office.

Crittenton's Poor Man's Plasters-On th or paper, are a substitute for Davidson's.
C. N. CRITTETON, Proprietor, 38 Sixth avenue. Ladies Delighted.—Laird's Bloom Youth or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying complexion and skin, Ladies, after once using this lightful article, will be convinced that it has no equal, druggists and 439 Broadway.

Cheapest and Best Soap for Family Use,

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative an Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. To Dye applied by skilful artists. Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents brown. Best in use. Depot No. 1 Barelay by all druggists. Pimples and Rashes on the Face Etirely removed, also superfluous hair, freckles, &c., by I MOSELEY, 374 Fourth street. Those wishing smootclear, beautiful skin should call.

Spacmodic Asthma.—The Most Severe ares of this dreadful complaint have been cured by a few toses of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, and a po instance has it falled to give immediate relief.

Use Prof. L. Miller's 50c. Hair Dye and 25c. Invigorator. Sold by druggista, Depot 56 Dey street. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, serrous scality, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Execute a bottle

Doctor Hunter's Discovery Cures the very worst forms of Scrofuls, obstinate Eraptions of the skin and old Ulcers. No. 3 Division street, New York city, since 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LIVE WEEKLY JOURNAL.
THE NEW YORK ERA
for this week has an article from the pen of
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, in which he is STILL CHEERING FOR IRELAND, together with an able and extended MASONIC DEPARTMENT, and other interesting features. Inquire at the News Deputible of 202 Fution street.

A NOTABLE FACT IS THAT, OF THE THOUSAND A NOTABLE FACT IS THAT, OF THE THOUSAND have been throat before the public for the cure of Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Sait Rheum, Chaps, Chafes, and the host of Skin Deformities, not one has stood the test of public approval except DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap. This remarkable Soap, it is well known, clarifies the skin from impurities; and no mother who values the health and benaity of her children should be without it in the nursery. It is, moreover, the very best shaving compound ever used. Found a Dr. tolouraud's eigent new establishment, 403 broadway, removed from 6 Walker street, where it was sold nearly a quarter of a enthery, and at Hayse', Broklynt Rates 122 Washington street, Be-don, Ac.

A COMMUNICATION.

Who DID IT!

We are permitted to publish the following important builds:
received by our friend D. a. Barnes. Sep. 10, 1988.

Drag Franks:

"You will not and manadamized roams in the Roly Land, but the same irregular measurement of the mountain sides that were travelled by patriarch's und apaties of oid. We started early to ascent Mount Olive, to befond the sun full the misnared and towers or the decoted city, area the place where means and towers or the decoted city, area the place where means and towers or the decoted city, area the place where means and towers or the decoted city, area the place where means and towers or the decoted city.

at the west connected that no article was ever so efficacious, speedy and certain a cure for general debitity as the Plantation Bitters.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They are an anticious to change of water and diet.
They are an anticious to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and inte house.
They strengthen the system and ensiven the mind.
They purify the breath and activity of the stomach.
They purify the breath and activity of the stomach.
They cure Dispensal and Constipation.
They cure Dispensal and Constipation.
They cure Dispensal that the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.
They are made of pure St. Groix Rum, the celebrated Onlings, Bark. Wintergreen, Sinks Root, Anise, Bandelies, Burstock, Chamomile Flowers, An., &c.
Dr. W. A. Childe, Surgeon of the Tenth Voynast' regiments tonic by they are the most effective, perfect and barries tonic by they are the most effective, perfect and barries tonic by they are the most effective, perfect and barries tonic by they are the most effective, perfect and barries tonic by they are the most effective, perfect and barries tonic by the form the famous hotel proprietors at Washington:

Washington:

Washington:

Washington:— Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.
Mesara, P. H. Draks & Co.—Please send us tweive doze lated by the guests our house.

Antation Bitters. Tady saur house.

Respectfully, yours.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

Proprietors Willard's Hotal.

SYES, CHADWICK & CO.

Proprietors Willard's Hold.

Proprietors willard's Hold.

The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a long standing and terrible dyspepsis.

Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. T.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. Under no circumstances will the push standard of the maisrial used the departed from.

These Bitters are sold by all the principal druggists, green, botels sard-resistants. Be sure each bottle bears the fac simile of the proprietor's signature on a sieel plate labet, P. H. DRAKE & CO.

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A LL HAIL TO CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
PRESENTS FOR OLD AND YOUNG.
TETS-A-TETS BETS FOR MISSES.
SPLEWDID PLATED TEA AND COFFEE URNS.
And a million other attacks, suitable Come one, ome all, and save money,
By buying at BDWARD D. BASSFORD'S
Great Housekeepern' Bazaar, Cooper Institut
Astor place, one block from Broadway

ARTHUR KENDALL.

NO. 3 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, offers for sale, in quantities to suit framilies for the CHRISTMAB HOLIDAYS.

SHERRY WINE Of various grades.
MADRIRA WINE of choice quality.
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OHAMPAONE WINE—Q. H. Mumm's, Moet & Gand Heldsieck.

nd Heidsleck.

BRANDY—old, mild and pure as imported.

SCOTOH AND IRISH WILLS BY—very old that can be bought in New York.
ALLSOPP'S ALE, LONDON STOUT, &c.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

3 BOTTLES FINEST SHERRY,

3 BOTTLES FINEST PORT,

3 HOTTLES FINEST HRANDY,

in case, for \$12. ARTHUR KENDALL

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A Bonnets and Headdresses for fifteen days, to commons
on the 8th of December. Mr. TILMAN will sell a splants
stock of rich Bonnets and Ifeaddresses, the best articles a
the very lowest price. Bonnets, is French black silk velocifrom \$12; Headdresses, with Bouquet de Corange, from \$1.
N. B.—All the articles are marked in plain figures.

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TTLED WINES AND LIQUORS.

(50) cases of Brandy, some very old.

200 cases of Scotch and Irish Whiskey.

200 cases old Jamsics and Santa Crotx Rum.

500 cases Sherry and Madeirs Wines.

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22 Beaver str

ORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGES of joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain on inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodus, 750 Broadway. Refers to physicians and correspond of the city. DEAFNESS ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTIONS,
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HILL Price 61. CARLETON, Publisher, 415 Broadway. DRS. LIGHTHILL, 34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—CONSUL tation on diseases of the eye, car andair passages. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

DIRECTION LABELS AND TAGS-ALL KINDS wite and colored printed and plate, in quantities is suit purchasers, at VIUTOR E. MAUGER'S, 116 Chambers street. EARRINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES; SOME AS low as two, three and five dollars a set, at G. C. Ale FIRE SHERRY, \$2; OLD BOURBON, \$1 25; CHOICE Irish Whiskey, \$2 50 per sallon. No. 99 Fulton street, corner of Williams.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARP PINS, NEW STYLES as low as one, two and three dollars each, at G LEN'S, 416 Broadway, one door below Canal street HERNIA ÓR RUPTURES.

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Radically cured in from one to three months, on you or old, and from one to fifty years standing, by the use of external medicine discovered by P. E. Minor, M. D., who does not interfere with business pursuits. Can be consulted in the rooms of Drs. BOSTWICK & MINOR, BROAGMAY, between the hours of 9 and 4 o clock. ADIES, HOUSEKEEPERS AND EVERY PERSON

Ware, Table Cuttery, Tea Trays, Door Mats and every a
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EDW ARD D. BASSFORD'S
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A large assortment for the holidays, at wholesale,
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SINGULAR SEDUCTION TRIAL,
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FINAL EXAMINATION,
FINAL EXAMINATION,

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, NEW STYLES some as low as one, two and three dollars a set, at C. ALLEN'S, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street. TUESDAY.



TIPPANT & CO., Nos. 550 and 562 BROADWAY, Have in stock, in addition to their superior sortment of ODIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY.
RICH SILVER WARE AND WATCHES,
BRONZES AND CLOCKS IN ALL STYLE

an extraordinary invoice of the PRIZE LEATHER GOODS, made by the first labricants of London, Paris and Vienna including Travelling Saichele and Dressing Cases, from \$22 to \$500. including Travelling Saleness and Diversity to \$501.

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